

Ex. # 1271

Doc. No. 4076 A

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Telegram (Secret Cipher Process)

Tokyo, 29 January 1942 0700 hours  
Arrival, 29 January 1942 2215 hours

No. 245 of 27 January

Secret!

Discussions in the Diet this past week have brought forth several important declarations by leading Japanese statesmen, particularly the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, concerning aims of Japanese policy and the execution of the war, the text of which is known there. The declarations are especially noteworthy because of their systematic character and the time at which they were given, namely shortly before the attack on the fortress of SINGAPORE, after the successful start of the attack on Burma in the direction of RANGOON, the beginning of the operations against the Netherlands Indies, the progressive conquest of the Philippines and the first action against the outer defensive ring of Australia, the Bismarck Archipelago, New Guinea, and the Torres Straits. According to confidential information, Prime Minister General Tojo himself desired a systematic determination of Japanese policy and carried it through in the face of opposition. This spontaneous stepping forward shows TOJO to be a politically leading statesman, who is more than a mere exponent of the army. His aim was clearly to establish Japanese war policy on a line which is equidistant from the limited wishes of circles which earlier hoped for an understanding with the Anglo-Saxons and on the other hand from the very extended expansionist tendencies of certain radical groups. From TOJO and TOGO's statements the bases of the future building up of Greater Asia under Japanese leadership are firstly brought out, and secondly the government's program for future policy and waging of the war.

I) Building up of East Asia.

1) Japan, Manchukuo, and Nanking-China shall form the inner core of the new organization. Thailand and Indo-China, who cooperate with Japan out of their own free will, will be included. The other areas of the new great sphere shall crystallize under various forms of government around this core. The active support of allied Thailand was thought to be especially hearty by the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, though her claims for a revision were not mentioned.

2.) The remaining countries of greater East Asia shall fall into three categories:

a) Previous bulwarks of British imperialism which served to suppress and rule East Asia, namely HONG KONG and the Malay Peninsula.

This area must be transformed into a bulwark for the protection of Greater East Asia and must therefore be placed under the immediate control of Japan. This principle found a practical application in General ISOGAI's appointment as Governor General of HONGKONG, as reported from another quarter.

b) Areas, whose independence shall be preserved if they loyally collaborate with Japan: The Philippines and Burma. According to what the Military Attache confidentially learned from the Army, their independence shall be formed according to Manchukuo's pattern.

c) Areas which are to be conquered by force of arms if they persist in resisting Japan: Netherlands Indies, Australia, and Chungking China.

TOJO and TOGO's statements revealed that the original hope of the Netherland Indies' yielding without a fight is no more, and military action is considered essential. Both speeches contained a forcible appeal for Chungking's ear to turn away from the Anglo-Saxons and /come to an/ understanding with Japan. They were still especially underlined by the reported declaration of the Prime Minister before the Budget Commission on 23 January.

3) General principles for the future organization of Greater East Asia.

Concerning this, the speeches of TOJO and TOGO and the declarations of TOJO and General SUZUKI, President of the Planning Board, before the Budget Commission on 23 January, contain a few interesting points. The program is emphatically moderate. New areas are not to be exploited after the defeat of Anglo-Saxon mastery. Instead of that economic collaboration, no war of races, tolerance of religious freedom, no economic exclusion, but on the other hand guidance and regulation of production, and if necessary restriction of individual branches of production (Sugar, also rubber were named in a confidential conversation) in accordance with the needs of the Greater Sphere Economy, managed by Japan. The aim of the present measures is the securing of raw materials which are necessary for waging war and the founding of the later autocratic Greater Sphere Order/ autarkischer grossraumordnung/. Present program:

- a) Acquisition of important sources of raw materials.
- b) Prevention of the flow of raw materials from the South Sea areas to the enemy powers.
- c) Securing the self-sufficiency of the army in the areas of operations.
- d) Cooperation with Japan by existing enterprises in the occupied areas.



## II. Future policy and warfare.

The Prime Minister and Foreign Minister forcibly emphasized the indivisibility of the powers of the Tripartite Pact and the inner close collaboration of Japan with Germany, Italy, and her other European friends.

A push in the southerly direction: Netherlands Indies and Australia was set as the military goal. According to confidential military information, in Australia, PORT DARWIN is to be conquered first. Japanese war leadership can be content in Australia at first with the possession of this base. This concentration of power in a southerly direction explains why India was not mentioned. In connection with India, great restraint can be evidenced here. Administration leaders and the army maintain the standpoint that Japan cannot proceed against Australia and India at the same time, but must pause after the conquest of SINGAPORE and Burma since the push toward the South is more important and of greater use. According to confidential information from the director of the European division of the Foreign Ministry, the Indian Congress is opposed to Japan. Indian nationalism, even in case of a successful revolution, would not be able to establish an independent, orderly state. The control of such a huge area with 400 million inhabitants would hardly be possible for Japan along with her other numerous difficult tasks. Under these circumstances, the danger exists that India will fall prey to Bolshevism.

Concerning Soviet Russia, the Foreign Minister's speech emphasized that relations were unchanged and were as previously based upon the Neutrality Pact. In the Budget Commission, TOGO reported that the annual renewal of the Japanese-Russian Fishery Treaty is at hand.

According to strictly confidential information, however, military preparations in Manchuria against Russia are in operation. Influential circles defend the viewpoint here that Japan must turn on Russia after the conquest of Port Darwin and must seize Vladivostok, the coastal province, and North Sachalin, in order to finally secure herself in the North also.

I reported elsewhere about the Japanese standpoint concerning South America and the RIO conference.

OTT

I, Ulrich Straus, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the German and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 4076 A.

/s/ Ulrich Straus, 2nd Lt.



AFFIDAVIT

I. W. P. Cumming, being first duly sworn on oath, depose and say:

1. That I am an Attache of the United States Department of State on the staff of the United States Political Adviser on German Affairs, and as such I am a representative of the Office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.). That in my capacity as above set forth, I have in my possession, custody, and control at the Berlin Documents Center, Berlin, Germany, the original captured German Foreign Office files and archives.

2. That said original Foreign Office files and archives were captured and obtained by military forces under the command of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces, and upon their seizure and capture were first assembled by said military forces at a Military Document Center at Marburg, Germany, and were later moved by authorized personnel of said Allied forces to said central documents center, above referred to, and known as the Berlin Documents Center.

3. That I was assigned to said document center at Marburg, Germany, on August 15, 1945; and said captured German Foreign Office files and archives first came into my possession and control while I was stationed at Marburg, Germany, and that thereafter the same have continued in my possession and custody and under my control.

4. That the document to which this affidavit is attached is a true and correct photostatic copy of an original German Foreign Office document which was captured from said German Foreign Office files and archives, and which came into my possession and custody and under my control in the manner above set forth.

5. That said original document, of which the attached is a photostatic copy, is being held and retained by me in order that it may be examined and inspected by various interested agencies, and a photostatic copy of said original is hereby furnished and certified to because of the unavailability of said original for the reasons above set forth.

/s/ W. P. Cumming  
W. P. CUMMING

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of April 1946.

/s/ G. H. Garde  
G. H. GARDE

Lt. Colonel, AGD  
Acting Adjutant General.

OFFICE OF MILITARY  
GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)

Doc 4676A

ex 1271

1461

東京 一九四二年一月二十九日 七時  
為 二十日二時三十分  
一月二十七日附第二四五号

先圖、機會戰爭、日本、指導的政治家特旨相並  
外務大臣、日本、政策並ニ戰爭遂行、目的、固く若干  
根本的、宣言、讀み、し、不文、其處、知ら、し、其  
等、諸宣言、計畫的、性格、並、し、が、十、十、十、時期、即ち  
其、時期、し、が、ボール要塞攻撃、直前、ラン、ン、ン、方  
同、し、る、對、する、成功、的、攻撃、開始、後、蘭領印度  
ニ對、する、諸作戰、アリ、し、び、ン、前、進、的、征服、並、ニ、豫、洲、  
ビ、ス、ミ、ル、ク、諸島、ニ、一、ギ、ニ、並、ニ、ト、し、ス、密、談、外、虜、防、衛、  
環、對、する、最初、的、作戰、初、期、デ、アル、點、ニ、特、ニ、注、目、シ、慣、え、  
内、々、報告、シ、ヨ、ハ、吉、相、東、條、大、將、ハ、日本、政策、計畫、的、  
確定、ヲ、自、身、敘、ス、及、對、ニ、无、拘、ニ、ス、実行、ス、此、自己、決、  
意、カ、行、ハ、ス、手、段、ハ、指導、的、政治家、ト、シ、テ、東、條、ヲ、示、シ、居、  
ハ、假、使、障、害、代、生、者、程、度、ヲ、越、ス、テ、ハ、假、使、目的、ハ、明、カ、ニ  
日本、戰爭、政策、以前、デ、シ、ロ、ク、ソ、ント、和、協、ヲ、欲、シ、テ、連、年、  
限、リ、シ、テ、希望、ト、シ、テ、一、種、過、激、な、團體、非常、ニ、広、汎、に、擴、  
大、主義、者、的、傾、向、ヲ、同、等、線、ニ、固、定、セ、ト、ス、ル、デ、アル、  
東、條、並、ニ、東、卿、ハ、堅、明、カ、ラ、シ、ク、一、ニ、將、來、日本、指導、下、ニ、於、  
ケル、大、要、細、無、遺、建設、要、綱、第、二、ニ、今、後、政策、並、ニ、戰爭、遂、行、  
ニ、對、する、國家、が、生、ズ、ル、





## (三) 將來ノ大東亞構造ニ對スル一般原則

之ニ就テハ東條並ニ東郷、談話、並ニ東條、企畫院總裁、鈴木將軍ノ宣言ガ一月ニテ豫算委員會ニ於テ興味ヲ若干、與テ含シテナル。計畫ハ著シク穩健ナモノナル。新領域ハアングロサクソン支配ノ滅滅後搾取セラハライ。ソノ代リニ經濟的共同ヲ生ジ、何等ノ人種戰爭ナク宗教、自由ハ寬容サレ、何等ノ經濟的排他性ナク之ニ對シ生産ノ指導並ニ調整ガアリ、必要ナ場合ニハ日本ニヨツテ指導サレル大區域經線ノ要求ニ應ジテ個々ノ生産部門ノ制限ガアル(砂糖、ゴム、木、肉、油、會談ヲ舉ゲラレタ)現在ノ處置ノ目的ハ戰爭遂行並ニ今後ノ自給自足大區域秩序ノ確立ニトツテ必要ナ原料ノ確保ナル。現在ノ計畫

## (II)

- (a) 重要ナ原料所在地ノ獲得
  - (b) 原料ノ南洋地域カラ敵手ヘ流入ノ防止
  - (c) 作戰地域ニ於ケル陸軍ノ自給自足ノ確保
  - (d) 占領地域ニ於ケル既存企業ノ日本ト共働
- 今後ノ政策並ニ戰爭遂行

首相並ニ外務大臣ハ切ニ三國同盟國ノ不可分性並ニ日本ト獨逸、伊太利並ニ日本、他ノヨーロッパ友邦ト緊密ナル内ノ共働ヲ強調シタ。軍事的目标設置トシテ南方即チ蘭領印度並ニ濠洲ヘノ打撃方向ガ現レタ。内々ノ軍事報告ニテ濠洲ニ於テハ先ヅオニポルト、ダーヴィンガ征服サルヘキナル。コノ根據地ヲ占領スルハ日本ノ戰爭指導ハ濠洲ニ於テ先ヅオニ満足出来得ル南方方向ヘノコノ重要形



成ハ印度ニ言及セラレザル所以ヲ説明レテナルソレニ對シテハ此處デハ大ナル抑制ガ證明セザル。國家指導者並陸軍ハ日本ハ同時ニ濠洲ト印度ニ對シ前進出来ナイ。寧ロ、レンガポール、ビルマ、征服後ハ休息シテバナラナイ。何故ナラバ南方攻略ハヨリ重大且ツ合目的ナルカラト云フ立場ヲ代表シテナル。外務省ノヨロツハ局長ノ内々ノ傳達ニヨルト印度議會ハ抗目的ナル、印度國家主義、成功的革命ノ場合ニスラ独立セル秩序アル國家制度ヲ自身ヲ建テル事ハ出来ナイデアラウ。四億ノ住民ヲ有スルカル巨大ナ地域ヲ支配スル事ハ日本ノ他ノ數多ノ困難ノ課題ト相俟ツテ殆ト不可能デアラウ。カル事情ニ於テハ印度ガ過激主義ノ犠牲トナル危險ガ存在スル。

ソヴエートロシアニ對シ外務大臣ノ談話ハ關係ハ変リナイソレテ依然トシテ中立條約ヨリ規定サレテナルト云フ事ヲ強調シタ。豫算委員會ニ於テ東郷ハ日蘇漁業條約ノ毎年ノ更新ガ迫ツテナルト傳ヘタ。

然シテカウ極ノ内々ノ報告ニヨルト滿洲國ニ於テハ對ソ軍事の準備ハ進行中デアル。此處ノ勢力ハ連中ハ日本ハポート・ケイ・ワンヲ征服後ロシヤニ鋒ヲ向ケ北方ニ於テモ決定的ニ備ヘル為ヴラヤオストク、沿海州、北樺太ヲ奪取シケレバナラナイトイフ見解ヲ代表スル

南アフリカ並ニリオ會談ニ對スル日本ノ立場ニ就イテハ私別ニ報告シタ

オット

Doc 4076A

書類第四〇七六A号

證

余 Ulrich Straus (余が獨逸語及び  
日本語ニ精通スル者ナリトシテ並ニ  
獨逸語原文及ニ日本語原文ヲ對照  
シテ右ハ本書類ヲ真實ニ且正確ニ解  
釋セルモノナルヲ確證セルコトヲ茲ニ證ス

Ulrich A Straus Ltd

nb 5



Ex. # 1272

Document No. 4076 B

Page 1.

Telegram  
(Secret Cipher Process)

Tokyo, 17 May 1942  
Arrived, 18 May 1942

9.40 ~~h~~ hours  
0.25 hours

No. 1478 of 14 May 1942

Re: Telegraph of 30 January, No. 287.  
Prot B 22 IV 310.

I. The Japanese Army have repeatedly approached the Military Attache with the request to recommend certain Japanese for receiving German decorations on the occasion of the Tripartite Pact. *Besides above, it proposed 2 or 3 more awardings.*

Because of the hesitancy on the part of the Japanese Decorations Office in the matter of German desires for decorations and in line with your telegram of 9 October, No. 1070, according to which a list of recommendations for German decorations to be bestowed upon Japanese at the occasion of the Tripartite Pact is to take place only after the bestowal of Japanese decorations has been effected, I have since refrained, on principle, and in agreement with the Military Attache, from passing on the Japanese desires and from making proposals of my own.

However, in the meantime and notably since the war broke out, a number of Japanese should be mentioned; these have made important contributions to German-Japanese cooperation and our joint waging of the war at the same time they occupy key positions in the Japanese Government or Army of such importance, that even without regard to reciprocity, their decoration seems suitable. This concerns men of the immediate group surrounding TOJO, who will presumably retain for some time their decisive influence on the shaping of Japanese policy. I learned that the Italians have recently planned a number of bestowals of the decorations. Hence I would like to propose to suggest the following decorations to the Fuehrer:

(1) Teiichi SUZUKI, Lieutenant General retired, Minister of State, President of the Planning Board of the Cabinet, born 16 December 1888 in CHIBA. In the scope of the tasks conferred on him as head of the Planning Board to bring Japan on the highest level of defense, SUZUKI wields decisive influence on

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the reorganization of Japan's inner administration, including almost all of the ministries. He likewise controls economic planning in Japan, as well as the organization of economic and administrative construction in the Southern territories. SUZUKI is at the same time an executive organ (General Secretary of the Board for the Construction of Greater East Asia). On the strength of this great authority, his connections with the Army and his personal relations to TOJO, SUZUKI has created a position for himself that can be labeled as a kind of a Vice-Chancellorship. This is also shown by SUZUKI's order of rank in the Japanese Cabinet at official events. Although he was formerly somewhat ambiguous in his attitude towards Germany, SUZUKI has especially recently supported cooperation with Germany and had an important share in the decision of Japan's entry into the war. Proposed Order: Grand Merite.

(2) Toshio SHIRATORI, born 8 June 1887 in CHIBA, formerly ambassador in ROME. Adviser of the Foreign Minister when the Tripartite Pact was concluded. For a long time he was the principal advocate of intimate cooperation with Germany. Member of the New Diet after having recovered his health SHIRATORI will probably again play an important part in foreign and home politics. Order: Great Cross.

On recommendation of the Military Attache:

(3) ~~Colonel~~ General SUGIYAMA, Chief of General Staff since 3 October 1940, born 21 January 1880 in KOKURA, former Minister of War. In all of his positions he has always openly advocated cooperation with Germany, wielding great influence in the conclusion of the alliance. Grade: Great Cross.

(4) Lieutenant General HEITARO KIMURA, Vice Minister of War, born 28 September 1888 in TOKYO Prefecture. K. was in Germany 1922-1924. In his position of Chief of the General Staff of the Kwantung Army, October 1939 to October 1940, he has especially worked in behalf of Germany. Vice Minister of War since 10 April 1941, he is one of the principal advocates of German-Japanese military cooperation. Grade: Great Cross.

(5) Lieutenant General AKIRA (TN: From context the garbled part seems to be MUTO), former Director of the military-political section of the War Ministry since October 1939, born 15 November 1892 in KUMAMOTO. He has now received an important field command, and an extraordinary career is predicted for him. Without regard to the vacillations of Japanese policy, M. has always advocated the conclusion of a German-Japanese alliance in a most important position. Order: Great Cross, under special consideration of his official position.

(6) Major General KENRYO SATO, Chief of the Political Section of the War Ministry, born 1 June 1895 in ISHIKAWAKEN. Definitely pro-German; representative and adviser and at present successor of General MUTO. The importance wielded by him during the last three months before Japan's entry into the war has obviously increased. Order: Distinguished Service Cross with Stars.

(7) Lieutenant General YUKIO KASAHARA, born 6 November 1889 in TOKYO, Chief of the European Section of the General Staff at the time of the Anti-Comintern Pact; until 1941 Chief of the General Staff of the Japanese Army in North China; at present field command; using his important influence he has always worked as a leader for the Anti-Comintern Pact and German-Japanese cooperation. Order: Distinguished Service Cross with Stars.

On recommendation of Air Attache:

(8) Colonel General KENJI DOHIMARA, Chief of the Army's Airarm Bureau since 9 June 1941, born 8 August 1883 in OKIYAMA. By constant close and friendly cooperation with the Air Attache, he has in a leading position, contributed, in the true sense of the Tripartite Pact, to the extension and deepening of the military alliance. Order: Great Cross.

(9) Vice Admiral EIKICHI KATAGIRI, Chief of the Navy's Airarm Bureau since 24 September 1941, born 10 September 1885 in YONEZAWA. Reasons as per Para.(6). Order: Great Cross.

To the above proposals I would like to remark:

SUGIYAMA had been recommended for the Great Cross already in 1937 because of his pro-German attitude. As Chief of the General Staff he continued taking a leading part in working for Military cooperation with Germany.

KIMURA has closely cooperated with Minister of War and Prime Minister TOJO already on the Kwantung Army. His personal relationship to TOJO as well as his primary preoccupation in his position of Prime Minister have enhanced his influence on the leadership of the War Ministry, as well as his position in regard to the other Vice-Ministers to a marked degree.

MUTO, as head of the political section of the War Ministry since 1939, has often been mentioned in my reports. In view of the political influence wielded by the Japanese Army, his



attitude was and is of great importance. The same is now true of Major General SATO who has so far cooperated in a friendly way with the Military Attache and the Embassy as MUTO's representative.

DOHIHARA and KATAGIRI have an equally important share in military cooperation, along with the Chiefs of the Army's and Navy's Airarm Bureaus. Because of the successes of the Japanese airarm their position among Japan's military and political leadership has especially risen. In view of their position, simultaneous bestowals of the Great Cross seem called for.

Certificate:-

I, Ulrich Straus, hereby certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the German and English languages, and as a result of the comparison between the German and the English texts, I have established that this is a true and correct translation of International Prosecution Document No. 4076 B.

/s/ Ulrich A. Straus, 2d Lt.

AFFIDAVIT

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/s/ W. P. Cumming  
W. P. CUMMING

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of April 1946.

/s/ G. H. Garde  
G. H. GARDE  
Lt. Colonel, AGD  
Acting Adjutant General

OFFICE OF MILITARY  
GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)





Doc 4076B

側カラ可成ノ勲賞授與ハ計畫サレテキルト。其故ニ私ハ  
總統ニ次ノ如キ勲賞授與ノ發議ヲ提議シタイ。

一、鈴木貞一、豫備役陸軍中將、國務大臣内閣企畫院總裁  
一八八八年(明治二十一年)十月十二日子安ニ生ル。

日本ヲ最モ防衛段階ニ達セシメントスル企畫院總裁トシテ  
一、彼ニ課セラレタル任務ノ枠内ニ於テ、鈴木ハ殆ンド凡テ各省ヲ  
含ム日本内部行政ノ再組織ニ決定的ナ影響ヲ及ボシテキル。

日本ニ於ケル經濟計畧モ亦彼ノ權限ニ属シ且ツ南方地域  
ニ於ケル經濟並行政機構ノ組織ハ彼ノ權限ニ属シテキル。

鈴木ハ同時ニ執約ノ機南テアル(大東亞建設局總務長官)  
コレ等ノ數多ノ權限、陸軍ニ對スル彼ノ連結及ビ東條ニ對ス

ル彼ノ個人的ナ關係ニヨツテ鈴木ハ一種ノ副總理大臣トモ言フベキ  
地位ヲ創ワタデタツタ。コトヲハ公ニ行フ、際ノ日本内閣ニ  
於テノ鈴木ノ序列ニモ現ハレテキルナル。

以テ、獨逸ニ對スル彼ノ態度必ズシモ今更明白ナカウタケ  
レドモ、特ニ最近ハ鈴木ハ獨逸ト提攜ヲ支持シ日本ノ  
參戰ニ就テ決定ニ有カニ參與シテキル。推薦位階ハ  
大功勞章

二、白鳥敏夫一八八七年(明治二十年)六月八日子安ニ生ル。  
前々大使。三、同盟條約締結ノ際、外務大臣ノ顧問  
長イ由獨逸ト緊密ナル提攜ノ最重要ナル提唱者。

新議會ノ議員。彼、健康ノ恢復ノ後ハ更ニ再々  
要ナル内政並ニ外政上ノ役割ヲ演ズルデアラウ。位階ハ  
大十字章



(前掲後南  
係カキ  
個竹六  
藤如シ)

五)

陸軍中將(一部不明)アキラ、一九三九年(昭和十四年)十月  
以来陸軍省、前軍政局長、一八九二年(明治三十五年)  
十一月十日能、ヤニ生ル。彼ハ今重要十戦線司令權ヲ  
ヲ獲得シタ。彼ハ異常ナル出世が豫言サレテ平ル。  
Mハ非常ニ重大ナル地位ニアツテ日本政策ノ動搖ヲ顧慮スル  
コトナク常ニ日独同盟ノ成立ノタメニ挺身シタ。位階、彼ノ  
地位ヲ特ニ考慮シテ大十字章

四)

大使館付陸軍武官ノ推薦ニヨルモノ  
三) 陸軍大將杉山元、一九四〇年(昭和十五年)十月三日以来  
参謀總長、一八八〇年(明治十三年)一月二十日小倉ニ生ル  
前陸軍大臣。全勤務個所ニ於テ常ニ公然ト独逸トノ  
提携ノタメニ主張シ同盟ノ成立ニ重大ナル影響ヲ及ボ  
シタ。位階、大十字章

陸軍中將木村兵太郎、陸軍次官一八八八年(明治三十一年)  
九月二十八日東京府ニ生ル。Kハ一九三三年(大正十二年)  
一九三四年独逸駐劄。一九三九年(昭和十四年)十月一  
一九四〇年(昭和十五年)十月、陸軍總参謀長トシテノ  
彼ノ地位ニ於テ彼ハ特ニ独逸ノタメニ働イタ。一九四一年

(昭和十六年)四月十日以来陸軍次官デ日独軍事  
提携ノ主要提唱者ノ一人デアル。位階ハ大十字章





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武蔵元三年(昭和十四年)以来陸軍省政務局長トシテ私リ報告、  
 中ニ度々アゲラシク。日本陸軍、政治的異郷者ニ鑑ミ彼ノ態度ニ鑑  
 大ニ意義ガシクシ現在モアルバデア。同様に、今ヤ佐孫少將ニ対  
 シテアテハス、彼ハズニ佐孫武蔵ノ代表者トシテ陸軍武官及大使館  
 ト友好的提携シタ。  
 龍原及片相ハ陸海軍航空局長官ト共ニ軍ヲ提携シ同ク重テ元  
 團與ヲナシテナル。彼等ノ地位ハ日本ノ政治的及軍事的指導内ニ於テ  
 日本空軍ノ成功基イテ特ニ高メシ。彼等ノ地位ヲ顧ミル時ニ同時ニ大  
 十字章授與ガ適當ナル。

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書類第百七十六号

證

余 Ulrich Strass は余が独逸語及び日本語ニ精通元  
有テルニ由テ独逸語原文及び日本語原文ヲ対照シ上右ハ  
本書類第百七十六号ニ正確ニ翻訳セシモノナルヲ確證セルコト  
ヲ茲ニ證ス

Ulrich A. Strass 2d. Lt.

No. 6



# 1. Cumming's Certificate

供 述 書

余、W. P. O. カミング (W. P. O. CUMMING) 正式ニ宣誓シテ次ノ諸項ヲ證言ス

一 余ハ合衆國國務省附、同國獨逸關係事項政治顧問部員タル事、及右ニ據リ余ハ(合衆國)獨逸軍政部代表ノ一員タルコト、且如上表明セル資格ニ於テ、余ハ獨逸柏林所在、柏林文書本部ニ於ケル國獨逸外務省集綴文書並ニ文庫、原本ノ占有、保管、管理ニ任ジタル事、

二 上述獨逸外務省集綴文書並ニ文庫ノ原本ハ聯合國遠征軍最高司令部ノ指揮下ニ在ル軍隊ニヨリテ國獨逸取得セラレ、其確保ノ下ニ、初メ獨逸國マールブルグニ於テ該軍隊ニヨリテ軍文書本部ニ蒐集セラレ、後該聯合軍擔任官ヨリ上述セル/柏林/文書本部ニ移管セラレタルモノナル事

三 余ハ一九四五年八月十五日、獨逸マールブルグニ於テ、上述文書本部據當ヲ命セラレタル事。是ニ仍リテ該國獨逸外務省集綴文書並ニ文庫原本ハ、余ハ獨逸マールブルグ駐在當時、初メテ余ノ占有、保管、管理ニ任シ、爾來引續キ余ヲ占有、保管、管理ノ下ニアル事

# Commings's Certificate

供 述 書

余、W. P. O. カミング (W. P. O. COMMINGS) 人  
正式ニ宣誓シテ次ノ諸項ヲ證言ス

一 余ハ合衆國國務省附、同國獨逸關係事項政治原  
問部員タル事、及右ニ據リ余ハ(合衆國)獨逸  
軍政部代表ノ一員タルコト、且如上表明セル資  
格ニ於テ、余ハ獨逸柏林所在、柏林文書本部ニ  
於ケル國獨逸外務省集綴文書並ニ文庫、原本  
ノ占有、保管、管理ニ任ジタル事、

二 上述獨逸外務省集綴文書並ニ文庫ノ原本ハ聯合  
國遠征軍最高司令部ノ指揮下ニ在ル軍隊ニヨリ  
テ國獨逸取得セラレ、其確保ノ下ニ、初メ獨逸國  
マールブルグニ於テ該軍隊ニヨリテ軍文書本部  
ニ蒐集セラレ、後該聯合軍擔任官ヨリ上述セル  
ノ柏林ノ文書本部ニ移管セラレタルモノナル事

三 余ハ一九四五年八月十五日、獨逸マールブルグ  
ニ於テ、上述文書本部適當ヲ命セラレタル事。  
是ニ仍リテ該國獨逸外務省集綴文書並ニ文庫原  
本ハ、余ハ獨逸マールブルグ駐在當時、初メテ  
余ノ占有、保管、管理ニ任シ、爾來引續キ余  
占、占有、保管、管理ノ下ニアル事



Cum gratia Certificate

四 余ノ此供通書ノ添附セラル、所ノ文書ハ上述ノ  
獨逸外務省集便文書並ニ文庫トシテ、函達セラ  
レ、余ノ占守、保管ニ歸シ、且余ノ管理ノ下ニ  
置カレタル、獨逸集便書更ニ原本ノ、真正精確  
ナル直接復寫寫眞ノ原本タル事

五 茲ニ添附セラレタル直接復寫寫眞原本ノ文書原  
本ハ、余ノ保管、管理ノ下ニ、各方面代表者ノ  
點檢閱覽ニ資スル如クナシアリ、爲ニ該原本ヲ  
流用ナシ得サルガ故ニ、該原本ノ寫眞原本ヲ提  
供シ且ツ之ガ證明ヲナスモノナル事

ダブルユー・ビー・カミング  
(W. P. CUMMING)

一九四六年四月二十三日余ノ面前ニ於テ署名且  
宣認ス

中佐 ジー・エツテ・ガード

G. H. GARDE

高級士官事務取扱

LE. COLONEL AED

ACTING ADJUTANT GENERAL

(合衆國) 陸軍省